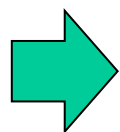


画像情報特論 (1)

Advanced Image Information (1)



Advanced Visual Communication ?

はじめに Class Overview

情報理工学専攻 甲藤二郎

Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, Jiro Katto

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This Year's Schedule

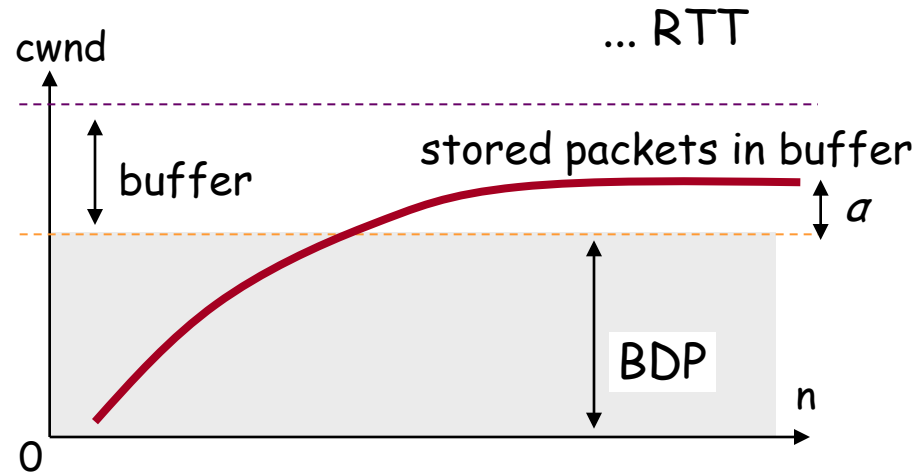
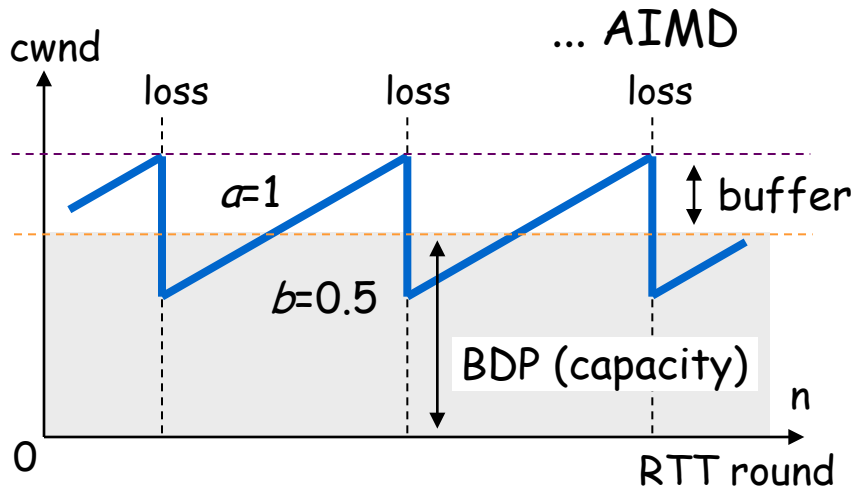
(tentative)

- 4/12 Class overview
- 4/19 Video Streaming (1) TCP/IP
- 4/26 Video Streaming (2) TFRC, HTTP
- 5/10 Self-study (CourseN@vi)
- 5/17 Self-study (CourseN@vi)
- 5/24 Video Streaming (3) Wireless & Sensor
- 5/31 Video Streaming (4) CDN, P2P, ICN/CCN
- 6/07 Video Compression (1) H.264/AVC
- 6/14 Video Compression (2) H.265/HEVC
- 6/21 Image Processing (1) Super-Resolution
- 6/28 Image Processing (2) 3D Image Processing
- 7/05 "3D Image Conference" will be held on 7/4-5 in this campus
- 7/12 Image Processing (3) Feature Extraction
- 7/19 Image Processing (4) Sparse Coding
- TBD Final report

Video streaming (1) TCP/IP

■ Loss-driven

■ Delay-driven



TCP-Reno, High-Speed TCP,
TCP-Westwood, CUBIC-TCP, ...

TCP-Vegas, FAST-TCP

BDP/Buffer relationship

Unfairness by loss-driven TCP

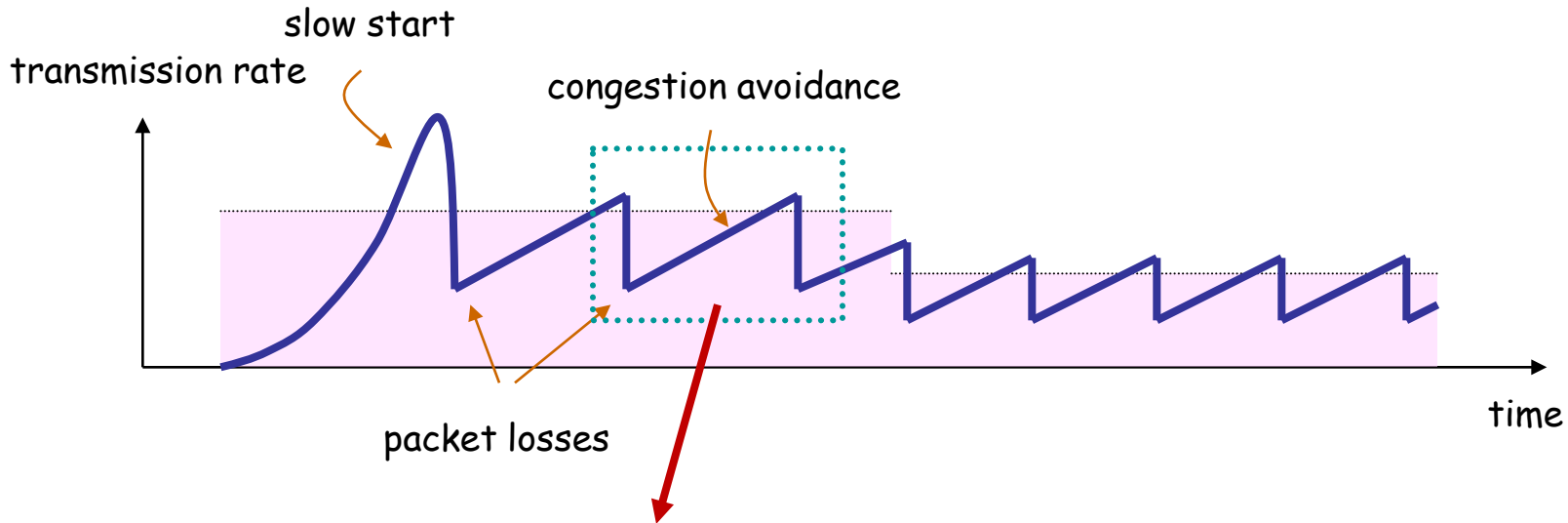
small buffer \rightarrow \times efficiency
large buffer \rightarrow \times delay

\times friendliness

BDP: Bandwidth-Delay Product

Video streaming (2) TFRC

■ TFRC



Modeling of steady-state
TCP behaviors

$$R = \frac{1}{RTT} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2p}}$$

p: packet loss rate

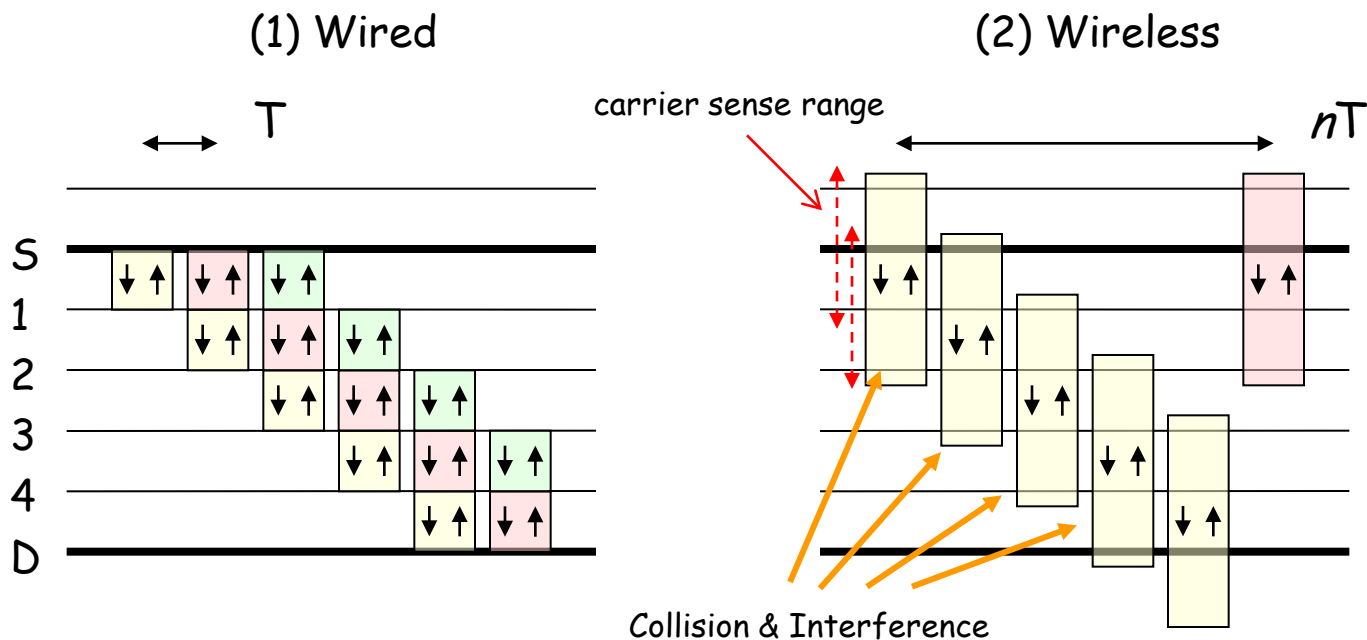
BDP/Buffer relationship

small buffer → × efficiency
large buffer → × delay



Video streaming (3) Wireless

■ Single-Channel Multi-hop Network



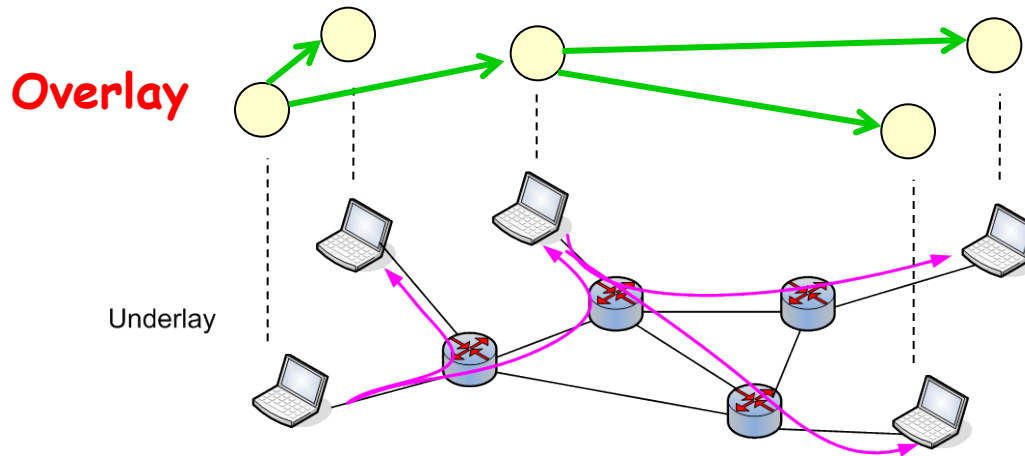
Channel Efficiency = 1



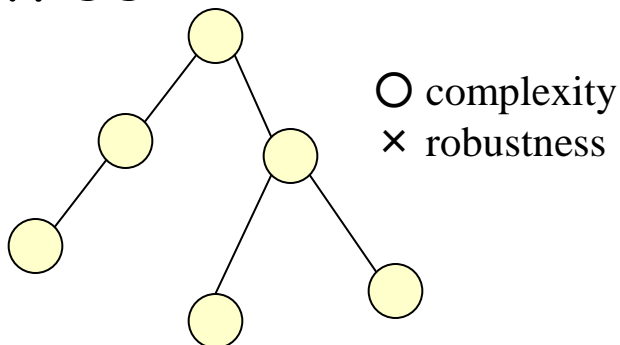
Channel Efficiency = $1/n$
(n : # of multi-hops)

Video streaming (4) CDN, P2P & Cloud

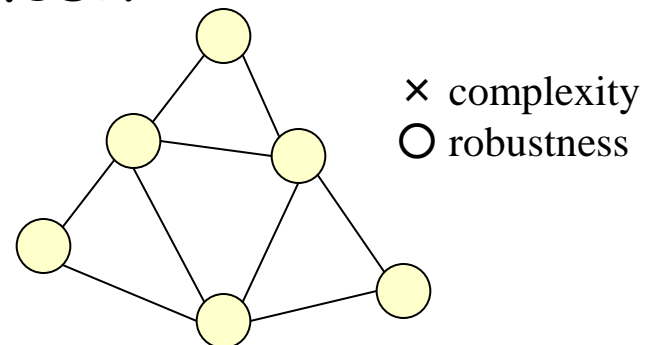
■ Overlay networks



■ tree



■ mesh



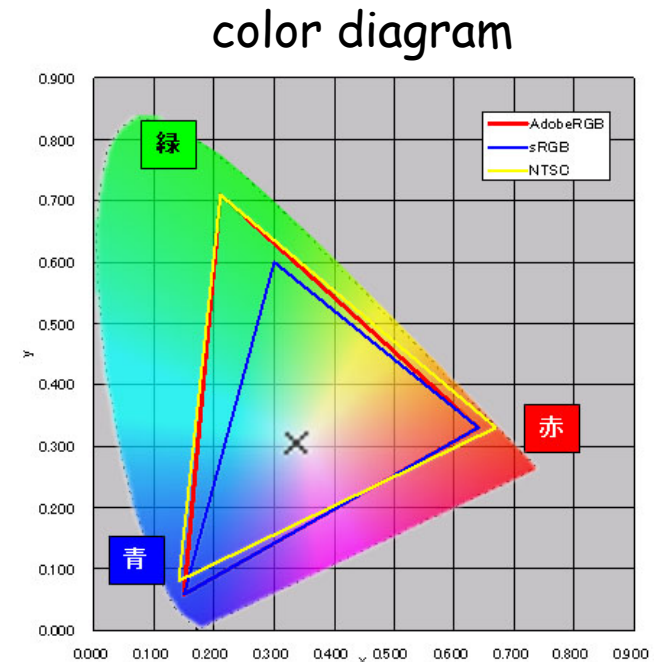
Video Compression (2) H.265

■ H.265/HEVC

- HEVC: High Efficiency Video Coding
- NGVC: Next Generation Video Coding

■ Other topics

- Higher resolution
 - spatial: U-HDTV
 - temporal: 10,000 frames
- Gamut expansion
- High dynamic range
- 3D / freeviewpoint



Super-resolution

■ Super-resolution

- Missing frequency estimation (freq. domain)
- Multiple image approach (registration)
- Single image approach (example-based, data-base)



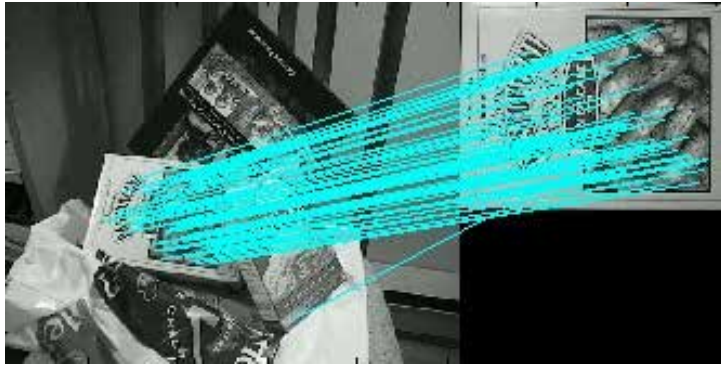
a: LR Frame 45

b: Data Fused Frame 45

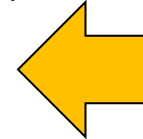
c: Deblurred Frame 45

Feature Extraction

■ Scale Invariant Feature Transform



SIFT descriptors
Point correspondence

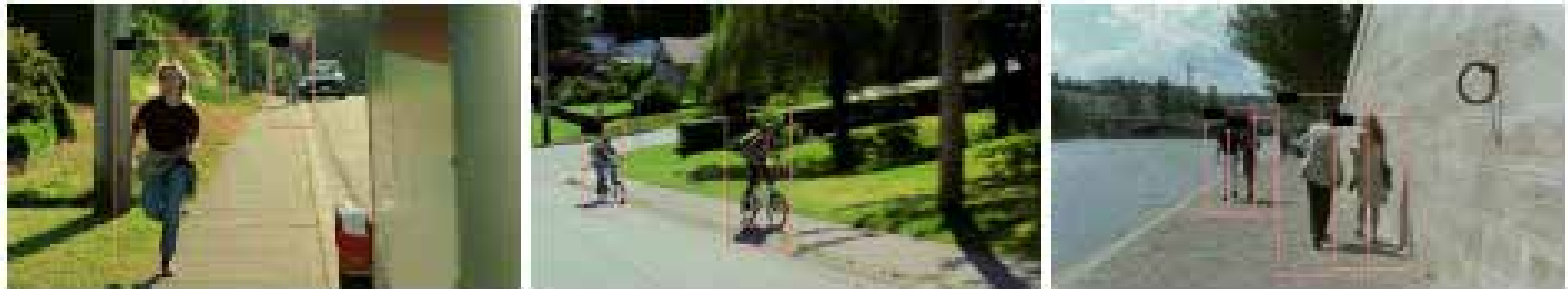


oriented gradients
in local regions



■ Histogram of Oriented Gradient

Human body detection



Sparse Coding (1)

■ Sparse Decomposition

$$\mathbf{f} = A\mathbf{s}$$

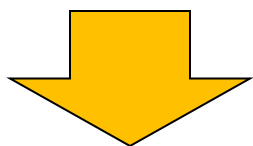
$M=N$: complete (orthogonal, unique)

$M>N$: **overcomplete** (infinite solutions)

\mathbf{f} : N -d vector (input)

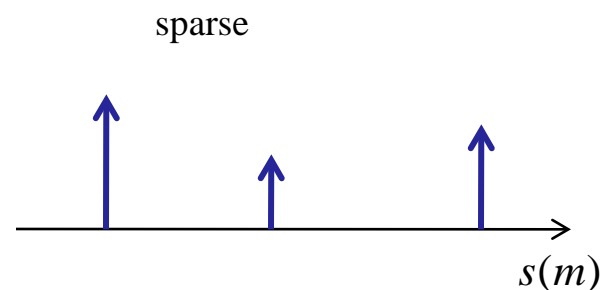
A : $M \times N$ matrix (transform matrix)

\mathbf{s} : M -d vector (transform coefficient)



$$\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \arg \min_s \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{f} - A\mathbf{s}\|_2^2 + \lambda \|\mathbf{s}\|_1$$

L2-norm (Euclid) L1-norm



Sparse Coding (2)

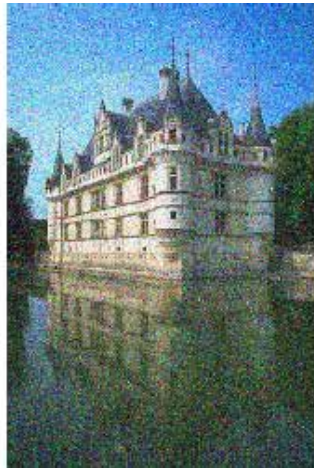
- Sparse Coding

$$(\hat{A}, \hat{s}) = \arg \min_{A, s} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \|\mathbf{f}_i - A\mathbf{s}_i\|_2^2 + \sum_i \|\mathbf{s}_i\|_1$$

Basis vector learning from sample images



Original



Noisy (12.77dB)



Denoise (29.87dB)

Preparation

- Tools
 - ns-2 / ns-3
 - OpenCV
 - MATLAB (Image Processing Toolbox)